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BOSTON'S HISPANICS AND THE 1980 CENSUS: WHERE WE LIVE

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HISPANIC OFFICE OF PLANNING AND EVALUATION, INC.

OCTOBER 1981

BOSTON'S HISPANICS
AND THE
1980 CENSUS:
WHERE WE LIVE

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and Evaluation, Inc.
Boston, Massachusetts

October 1981

The research for this report was partially supported by Community Development Block Grant funds.

The Hispanic Office of Planning and Evaluation, HOPE, is Massachusetts' only state-wide technical resource and community planning agency which advocates for the interests of over 200,000 Hispanics throughout the Commonwealth. This rapidly increasing population, which consists mostly of young adults and children, is now the second largest population in the State. With great amounts of poverty, the highest rate of unemployment, and major cultural and linguistic differences from mainstream society, Spanish-speaking people have a critical need for a broad range of specialized human services and economic development programs.

This report is the first of what will be a series of studies drawing on information from the 1980 United States Census. As information is released, reports will be issued covering housing conditions, employment patterns, and social conditions. The goal is to provide background information on Hispanics for people and agencies working with them.

The Missouri Office of Planning and Evaluation, MOPE, is Missouri's only statewide technical resource and community planning agency which advocates for the interests of over 200,000 citizens throughout the Commonwealth. Only recently increasing population, which consists mostly of young adults and children, is now the second largest population in the state. With great amounts of poverty, the highest rate of unemployment, and major cultural and linguistic differences from mainstream society, Spanish-speaking people really have a need for a broad range of specialized human services and economic development programs.

This report is the first of what will be a series of articles crunching on information from the 1990 United States Census. As information is released, reports will be issued covering housing conditions, employment patterns, and social conditions. The goal is to provide background information on trends for people and agencies working with them.

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METHODOLOGY

This report is a comparison of the distribution of Hispanics in the City of Boston between 1970 and 1980. The United States Bureau of the Census was the source of data for the comparison. Changes were analyzed at the Census tract level. Tracts with significant (greater than 5%) Hispanic populations were grouped into neighborhoods. These neighborhoods do not correspond to official Boston Redevelopment Authority definitions. Tracts with less than 5% Hispanic populations were not studied.

A major issue in any discussion of minorities and the Census is the undercount of the non-White population. It is clear that the Census undercounted Hispanics in Boston (for a discussion of the magnitude of the undercount see the Appendix). As it is impossible to distribute the uncounted persons into the various tracts, this report uses official Census figures.

The situation is further complicated by the Census changing its method of counting and defining Hispanics. In 1970 5-15% of the total population were asked if they were of Spanish language (if Spanish was the principle language of the respondent or their parents). In 1980 everyone was asked a separate question (apart from race) if they were of Spanish origin.

To the extent individuals would respond differently to the two questions, the questions measure different groups and the 1970 and 1980 counts aren't completely comparable. However, the questions were designed to measure the same population group, Hispanics. The question was changed to measure that population more accurately. Comparisons were made in this report. Readers are cautioned to keep in mind that the change in Hispanic counting and definition may be a factor in explaining any Hispanic population changes in a tract. Particular care should be made before drawing conclusions based on small changes in the Hispanic population of a tract.

NATIONAL, STATE, AND CITY POPULATION CHANGES

In the ten years between 1970 and 1980, the Hispanic population increased by a large amount nationally, in Massachusetts and in Boston. As can be seen in Table I, the Hispanic population in Boston increased at a more rapid rate in Boston than it did nationally, but not as rapid as the Massachusetts increase.

TABLE I

HISPANIC POPUALTION 1970-1980

	1970*	1980**	% INCREASE
Boston	17,984	36,068	100.5
Massachusetts	64,544	141,043	118.5
United States	9,072,602	14,605,883	60.9

*Spanish Language
**Spanish Origin

Source: Bureau of the Census

TABLE II

BOSTON'S POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN 1970-1980

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
White	524,709	393,937	-24.9
Black	104,707	126,227	20.5
Other[1]	11,555	42,828	270.6
Hispanic	17,984[3]	36,060[4]	100.5
Total[2]	640,971	562,994	-12.1

[1] Other includes Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, American Indian, Asian Indian, Hawaiin, Guamanian, Somoan, Eskimo Aleut, or other.

[2] Columns do not add to total because Hispanic also include White, Black, and Other.

[3] Spanish language.

[4] Spanish Origin

Source: Bureau of the Census

At the same time Boston's Hispanic population more than doubled, its total population has declined. The decrease comes totally from a loss in the White population. The Black, Hispanic, and Other populations increased.

Hispanics are not uniformly distributed throughout the City. Based on a standard of at least 5% of a Census tract total population, there are three major districts where Hispanics live in Boston. In order of size they are Jamaica Plain - Fenway, Dorchester - Mattapan, and South End - Lower Roxbury. (See Map 1.) These three areas are all near the middle third of Boston and generally surround Frankin Park and central Roxbury. In addition, there are concentrations of Hispanics in Allston - Brighton, East Boston, South Boston, and Columbia Point.

TABLE III

BOSTON HISPANIC DISTRICTS 1970-1980

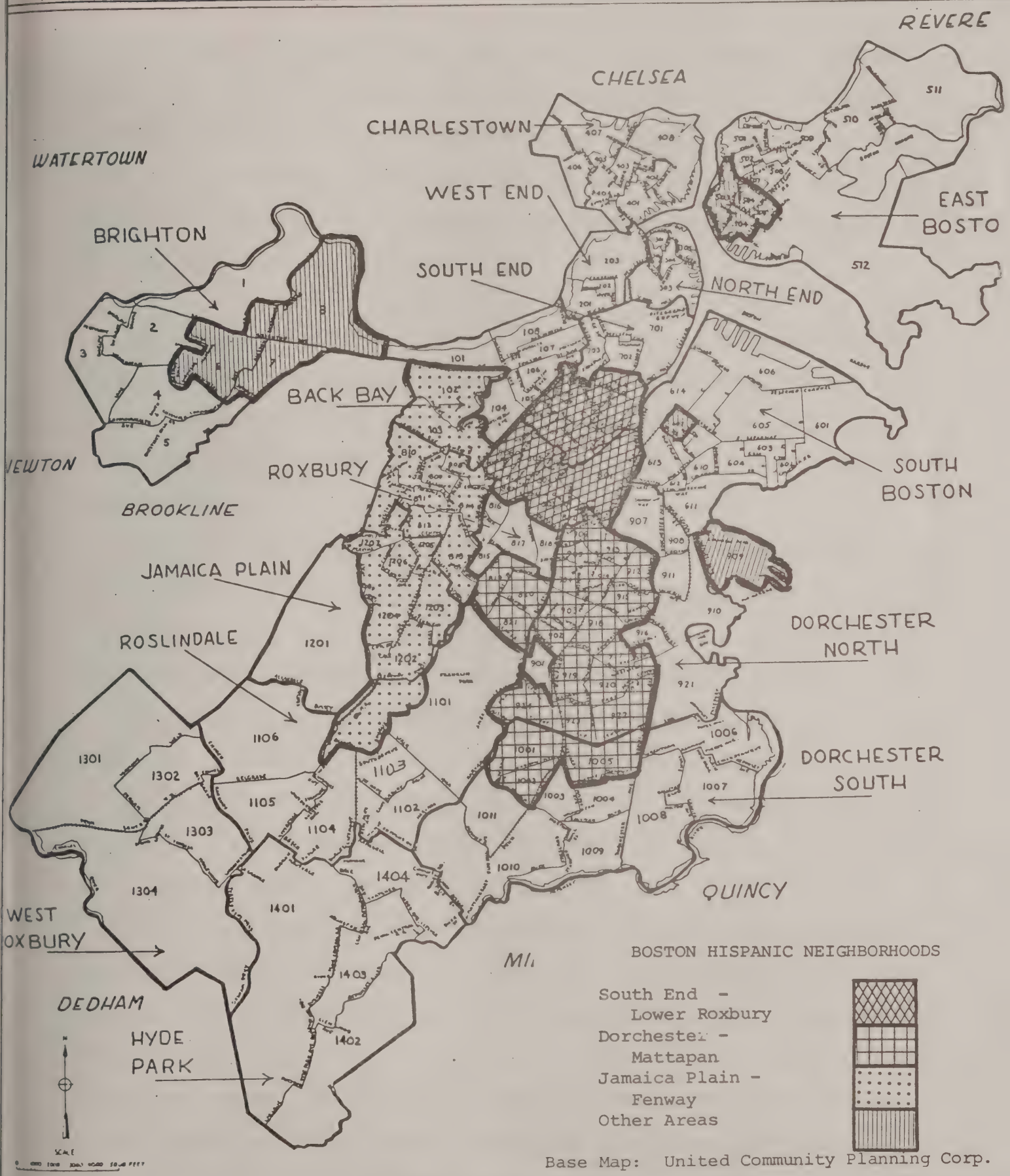
	1970			1980				
	SL*	TOTAL	%	SO**	TOTAL	%	HISPANIC %Δ70-80	TOTAL %Δ70-8
South End-Lower Roxbury	2,481	30,756	8.0	4,680	32,972	14.2	88.6	7.2
Dorchester-Mattapan	4,098	97,046	4.2	9,287	72,384	12.8	126	-25.5
Jamaica Plain-Fenway	4,837	73,501	6.5	11,371	61,523	18.5	135	-16.3
Allston-Brighton	1,033	27,190	3.8	1,717	27,580	6.2	66.2	1.4
East Boston	170	7,169	2.3	354	6,304	5.6	108	-12.1
South Boston	183	3,528	5.1	0	1,883	0	-100	-47
Columbia Point	468	4,625	10.1	232	1,426	16.2	-51	-70
Total Boston	17,984	640,971	2.8	36,068	562,994	6.4	100.5	-12.1

* Spanish Language

** Spanish Origin

Source: Bureau of the Census

Even within the separate neighborhoods, different tracts had great differences in their Hispanic population changes. The 64 Census tracts which are more than 5% Hispanic have been analysed on a neighborhood by neighborhood basis.


REVERE
CHELSEA
CHARLESTOWN
WATERTOWN
WEST END
EAST BOSTO
BRIGHTON
SOUTH END
NORTH END
BACK BAY
ROXBURY
SOUTH BOSTON
NEWTON
BROOKLINE
JAMAICA PLAIN
ROSLINDALE
DORCHESTER NORTH
DORCHESTER SOUTH
QUINCY
WEST ROXBURY
DEDHAM
HYDE PARK
BOSTON HISPANIC NEIGHBORHOODS
South End - Lower Roxbury
Dorchester - Mattapan
Jamaica Plain - Fenway
Other Areas
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.

SOUTH END - LOWER ROXBURY

The South End is one of the oldest areas of Hispanic concentrations in Boston. In the past ten years, there has been an expansion of the Hispanic population from the core of the South End to the south into Lower Roxbury and east towards the Southeast Expressway. At the same time, it would appear that the Hispanic population is retreating on the northwestern edge of the South End away from Back Bay.

Tracts on the northwestern edge of the South End, tracts 706 and 707 were an exception to the district-wide large Hispanic increase. Tract 706 had a decline while tract 707 had only a minor increase in its Hispanic population. At the same time, the total population of tract 707 increased 127%. (See Maps 2 and 3.)

The two tracts containing large conventional public housing developments, tracts 804 and 712 (with Orchard Park and Cathedral projects respectively) had small increases in their Hispanic populations. Tract 712 had lost over 50% of its total population over the same ten years. (See Maps 4 and 5.)

Tracts in the core of the South End (tracts 704, 705, and 711) and on either side of Camden Street (tracts 708,709, 710, 805, and 806) had either large numeric or percentage increases in their Hispanic populations. Together with tracts farther into Roxbury (tracts 807 and 816), they account for the bulk of the Hispanic increase in the district.

Tract 801 in Roxbury on the Dorchester border had the largest percentage decrease of Hispanics in the district, 50%. Its total population was also the greatest in the district, 64%. Neighboring tract 803 had a smaller than district average increase in its Hispanic population while its total population decreased faster than average. Tract 802 next to both of these greatly increased its Hispanic population in the face of a substantial drop in its total population.

TABLE IV

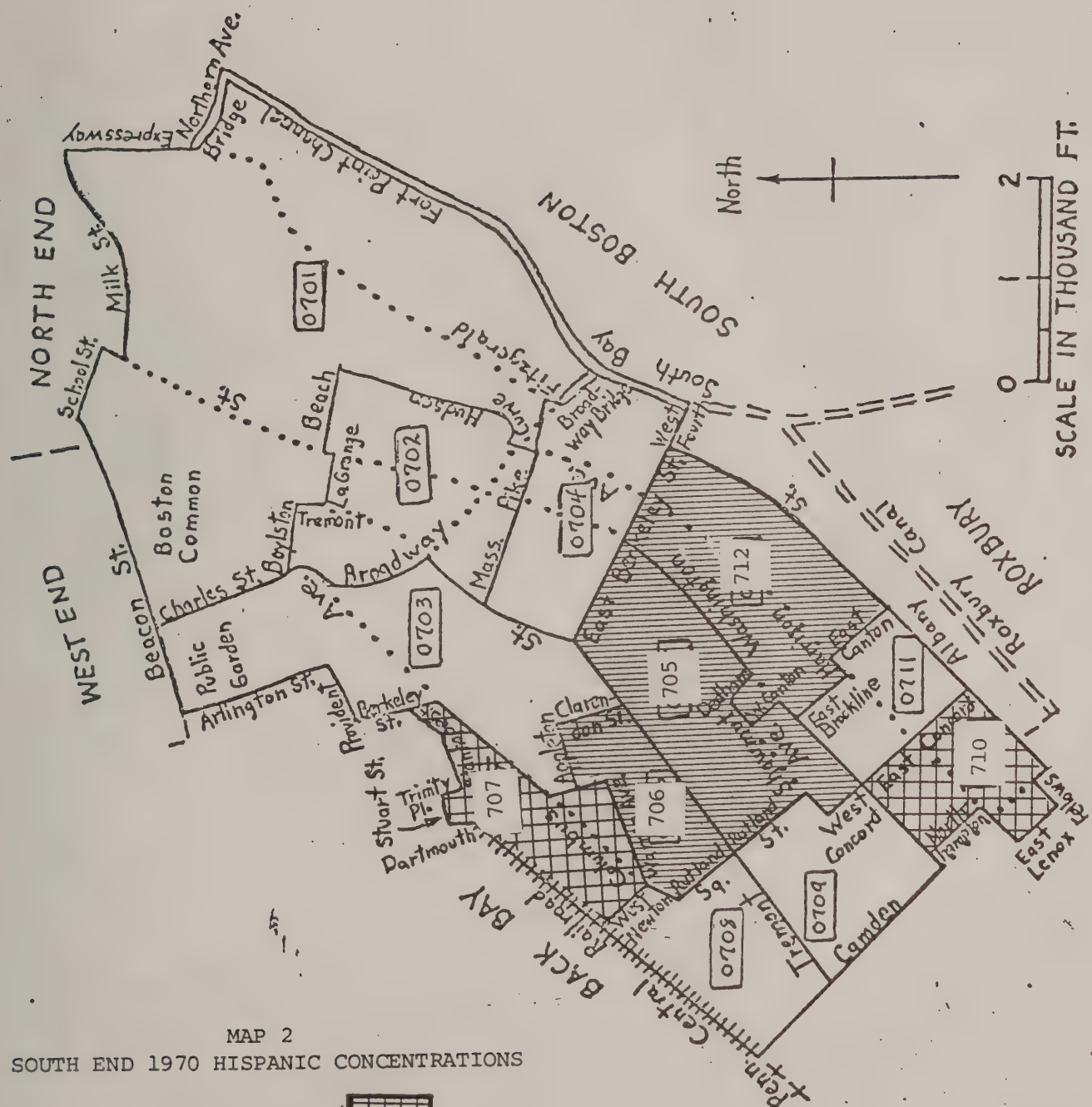
SOUTH END-LOWER ROXBURY HISPANIC CENSUS TRACTS 1970-1980

TRACT	SL*	1970 TOTAL	%	SO**	1980 TOTAL	%	HISPANIC % △ 70-80	TOTAL % △ 70-80
704	40	1708	2.3	116	1821	6.3	190	6.6
705	665	4844	13.7	1194	5361	22.27	79	10.6
706	273	2465	11.0	195	2657	7.3	-29	7.7
707	59	696	8.4	74	1583	4.6	25	127
708	32	2379	1.3	148	2830	5.2	362	18.9
709	92	2046	4.5	427	2734	15.61	364	33.6
710	61	1201	5.0	227	1740	13.04	272	44.8
711	18	733	2.4	123	1037	11.86	583	41.5
712	289	2402	12.0	407	1186	34.31	40	-50.1
801	277	862	32.1	140	311	45.	-50	-64
802	218	1884	11.6	481	1420	33.8	120	-24.7
803	260	3285	7.9	418	2384	17.5	60	-27.5
804	116	1727	6.7	122	1679	7.2	5	-2.8
805	55	1325	4.1	353	4236	8.3	541	219
806	26	1687	1.5	193	1033	18.7	642	-38.8
807	-	515	0	21	309	6.7	-	-40
816	-	992	0	41	651	6.3	-	-30.9
TOTAL	2481	30756	8.0	4680	32972	14.2	88.6	7.2

* Spanish Language

** Spanish Origin

Source: Bureau of the Census



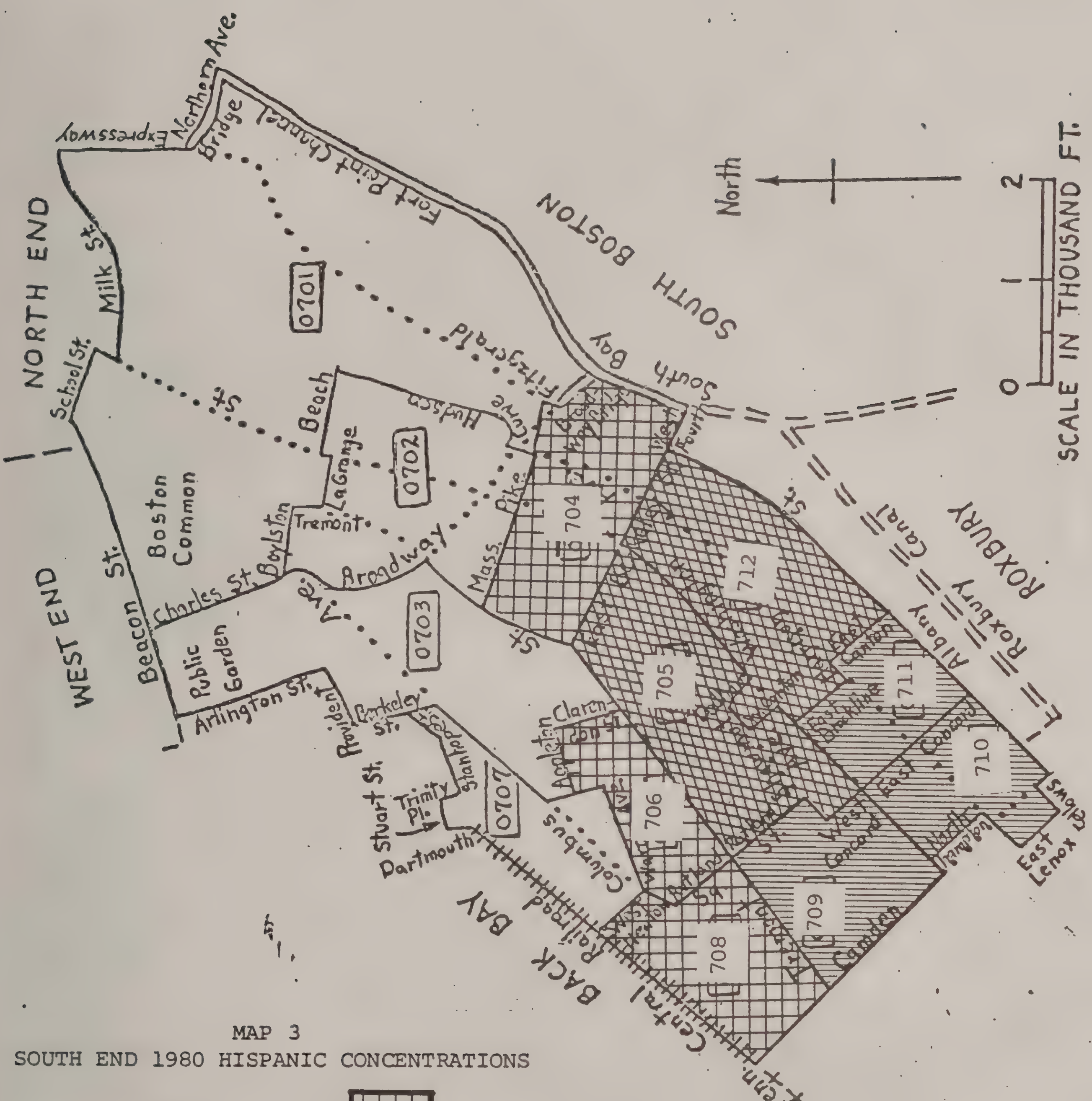
MAP 2
SOUTH END 1970 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%

Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.



MAP 3
SOUTH END 1980 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%

Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.

MAP 4
ROXBURY 1970 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%

Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.

MAP 5
ROXBURY 1980 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%

Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.

DORCHESTER - MATTAPAN

The Dorchester - Mattapan neighborhood extends from Norfolk Street on the north to Morton Street on the south. Franklin Park is the western border and Dorchester Avenue is on the east. Included are the neighborhoods of Dudley, Brunswick-King, Uphams Corner, Franklin Field, Codman Square, Fields Corner, and Washington Park.

Dorchester - Mattapan has seen a rapid expansion of Hispanics both in numbers and geography over the past ten years. The Census found the Hispanic population increased 126% from 4098 to 9287 between 1970 and 1980. In 1970 Hispanics were mostly concentrated in a core area between Blue Hill Avenue and the Penn Central Railroad north of Washington Street (tracts 902, 903, 905, 906, 913, and 914). Since then, they have spread south and east.

TABLE V

DORCHESTER-MATTAPAN HISPANIC CENSUS TRACTS 1970-1980

TRACT	SL*	1970 TOTAL	%	SO**	1980 TOTAL	%	HISPANIC %Δ70-80	TOTAL %Δ70-80
819***	24	4191	.6	210	3157	6.6	775	-24.7
820	96	3537	2.7	216	3450	6.3	125	- 2.5
821	95	5523	1.7	325	5705	5.7	242	3.3
902	142	2558	5.5	161	2106	7.6	13	-17.6
903	164	3189	5.1	291	3253	8.9	77	2.0
904	78	2514	3.1	169	1410	11.9	116	-44
905	596	2299	25.9	429	1295	33.1	-28	-43.7
906	309	2602	11.9	676	1955	34.6	118	-24.9
912	89	3571	2.5	439	3189	13.8	393	-10.7
913	223	2780	8.0	1054	2382	44.2	372	-14.4
914	515	3335	15.4	735	2378	30.9	42	-28.7
915	184	5660	3.2	720	4592	15.7	291	-18.9
917	36	3815	.9	435	2933	14.8	1108	-23.2
918	26	4729	.5	521	3551	15.5	1903	-29.2
919	186	5298	3.5	183	3433	5.3	-2	-35.3
920	95	6541.	1.4	892	5281	16.9	838	-19.3
922	76	4315	1.8	247	3446	7.2	225	-20.2
923	168	3741	4.5	200	2887	6.9	19	-22.9
924	331	7489	4.4	356	5738	6.2	7	-23.4
1001	336	7623	4.4	429	4226	10.2	27	-44.6
1002	174	4340	4.0	133	2546	5.22	-24	-41.4
1005	155	7396	2.0	466	5571	8.4	200	-24.7
TOTAL	4098	97046	4.2	9287	72384	12.8	126%	-25.5

* Spanish Language
** Spanish Origin
*** Change in Boundaries

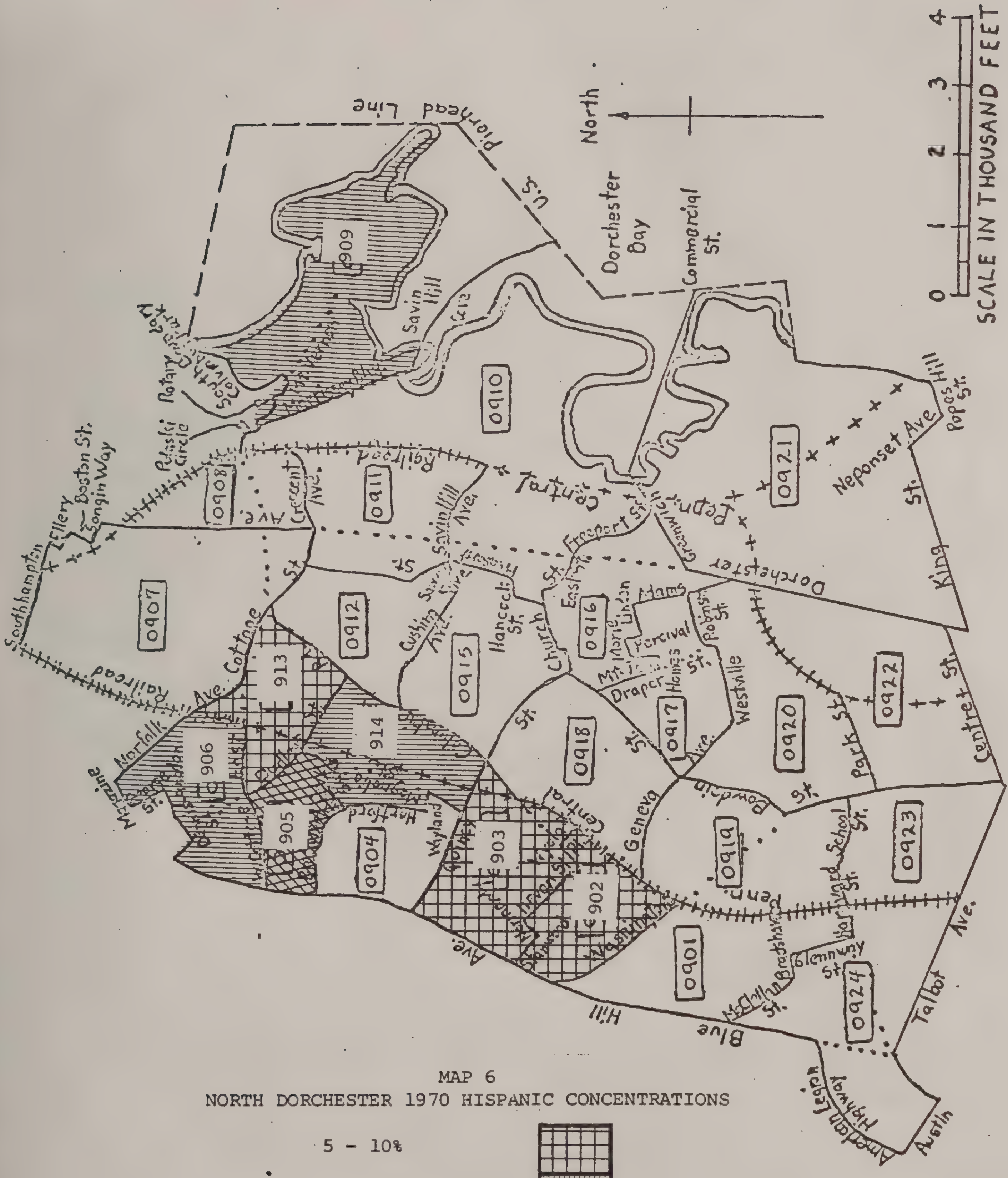
Source: Bureau of the Census

With the exceptions of tracts 906 and 913, the 1970 core Hispanic tracts lost or only had minor increases in their Hispanic populations in the past ten years. Tract 903 is one of only two tracts in the district which didn't have a total population drop. (See Maps 6 and 7.)

There was a major increase in the Hispanic population east of the Penn Central/Bowdoin Street/Washington Street line which had marked the Hispanic population in 1970. The seven tracts (912, 915, 917, 918, 920, 922, and 1005) all had increases of more than 200% in their Hispanic populations. The eastern boundary of Hispanic settlement has moved form the Penn Central Railroad to Dorchester Avenue. (See Maps 8 and 9.)

A similar movement took place near the intersection of Seaver Street and Blue Hill Avenue. Hispanics moved across Blue Hill Avenue and spread out along the northern border of Franklin Park (tracts 819, 820, and 821, Maps 6 and 7).

The tracts on the southern edges of the district, west of Bowdoin Street/ Washington Street and east of Blue Hill Avenue (tracts 919, 923, 924, 1001, and 1002), had declines or minor increases in their Hispanic populations.

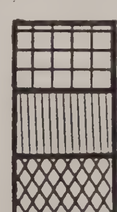


MAP 6
NORTH DORCHESTER 1970 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

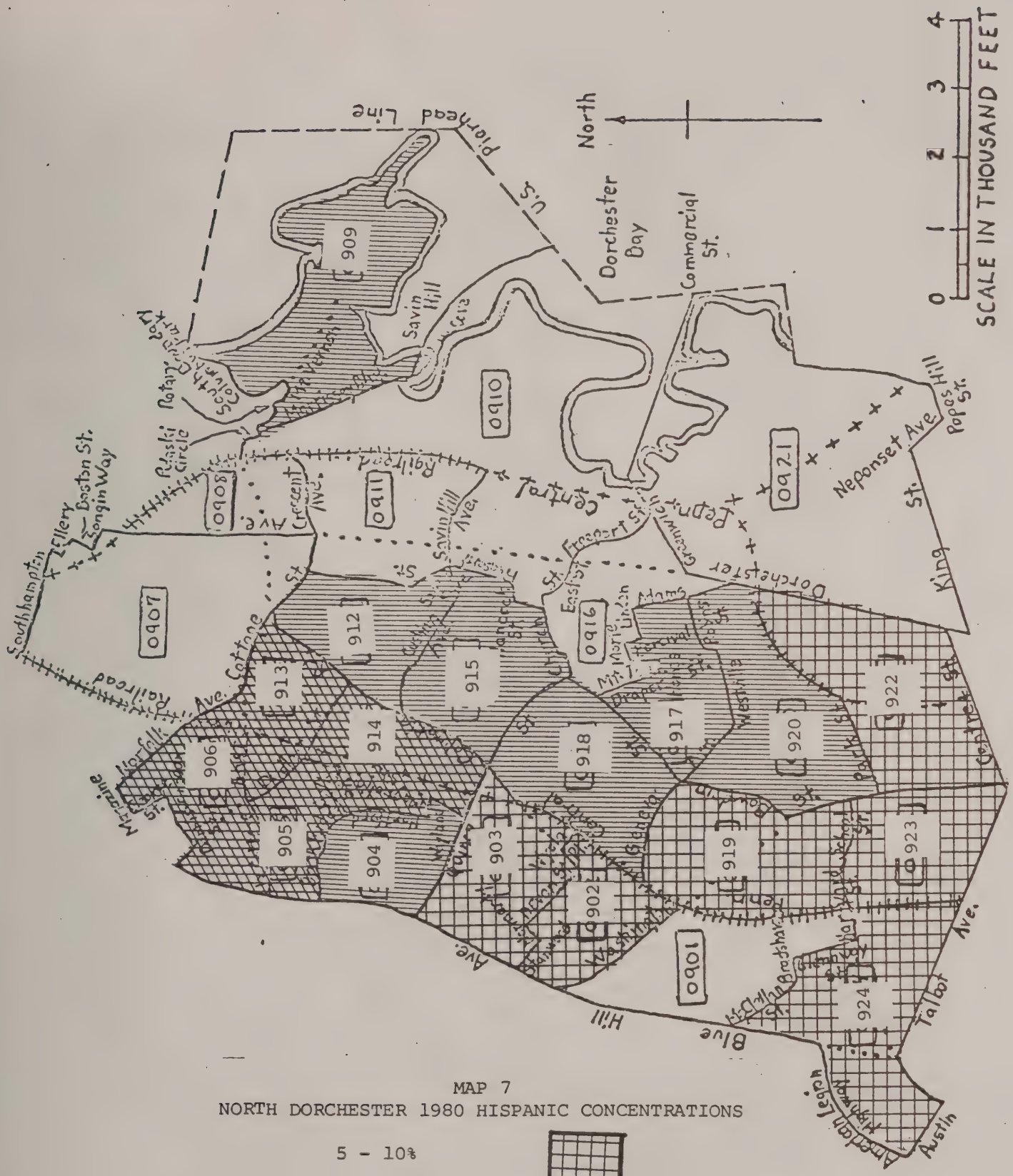
5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%



Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.



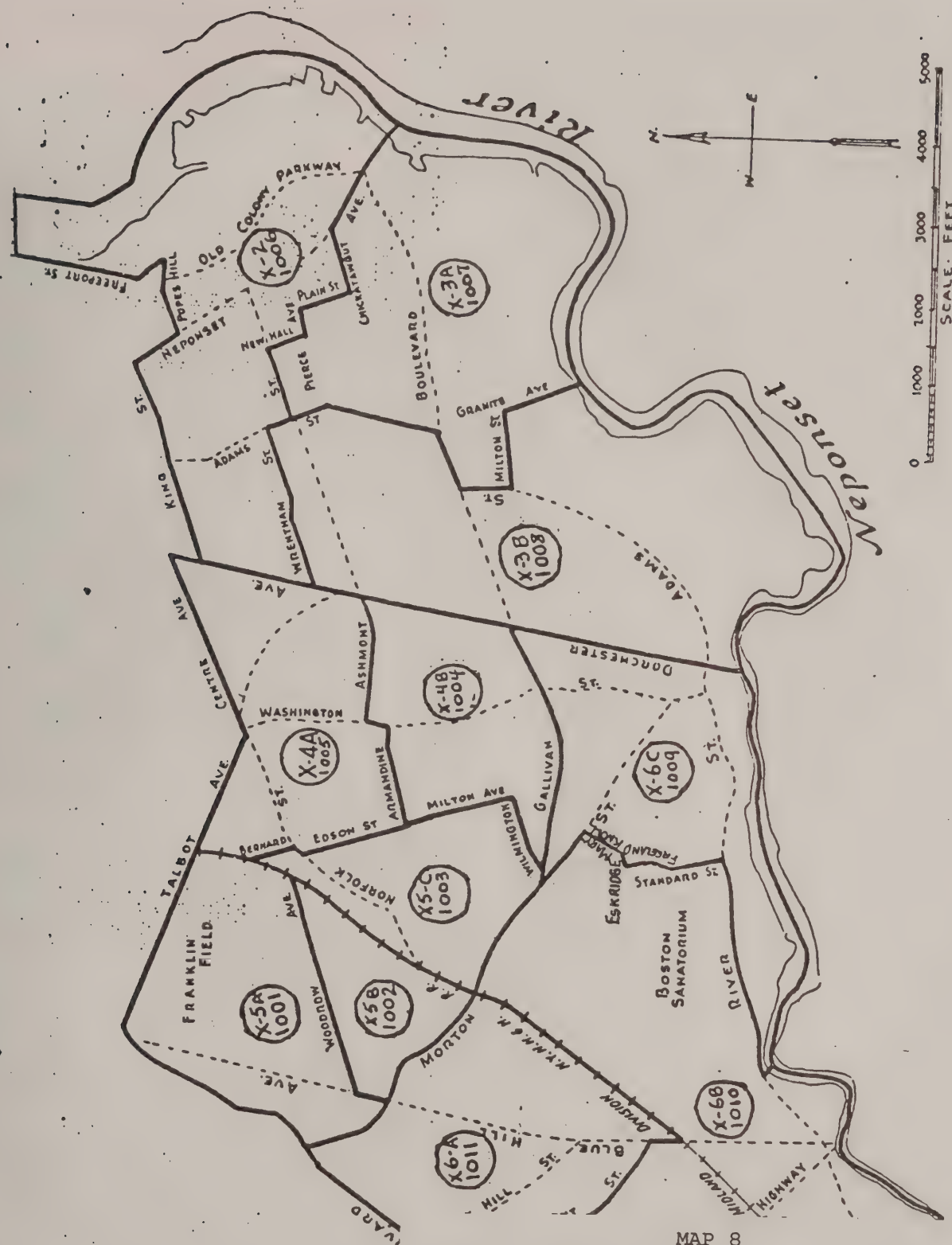
MAP 7
NORTH DORCHESTER 1980 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%

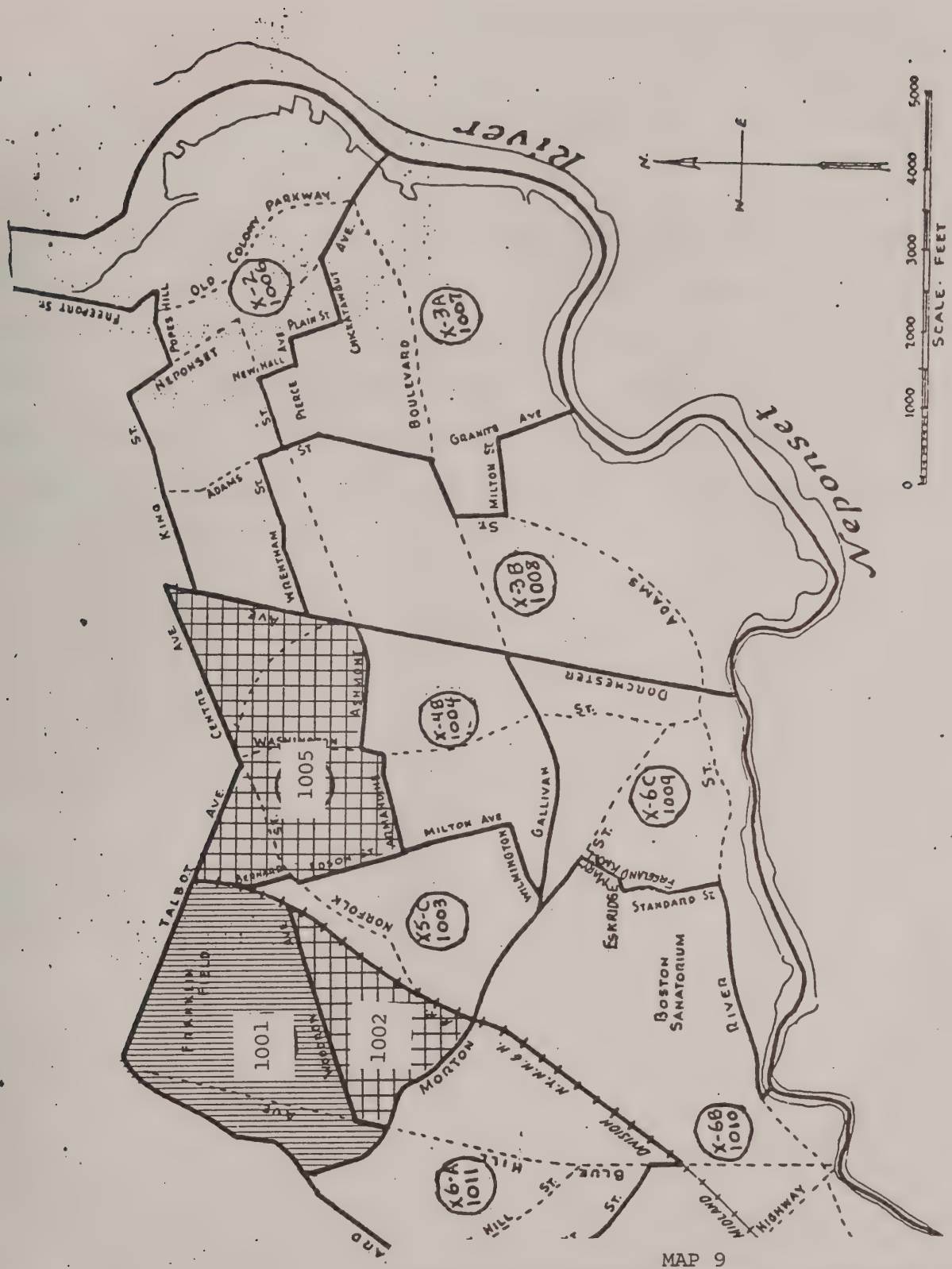
Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.



MAP 8
SOUTH DORCHESTER 1970 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

(all tracts less than 5%
Hispanic in 1970)

Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.



MAP 9

SOUTH DORCHESTER 1980 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%

Source: Bureau of the Census

Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.

JAMAICA PLAIN - FENWAY

The Jamaica Plain - Fenway is the largest area of Hispanics in Boston. It is not a single homogenous district but a series of adjacent, individual neighborhoods stretching from the Back Bay Fens to Roslindale along the City's west side. During the past ten years, the Hispanic population increased from 4,837 to 11,371, a 135% increase. The Jamaica Plain - Fenway district has the highest percentage of Hispanics in the City. The district contains 32% of the City's Hispanics.

TABLE VI

JAMAICA PLAIN-FENWAY HISPANIC CENSUS TRACTS 1970-1980

TRACT	SL*	1970 TOTAL	%	SO**	1980 TOTAL	%	HISPANIC Δ % 70-80	TOTAL Δ % 70-80
102	289	7812	3.6	532	7686	6.9	84	-1.7
103	177	6280	2.8	271	4567	5.9	53	-27.3
808	561	3079	18.22	997	1977	50.4	77	-35.8
809	171	3210	5.3	463	3102	14.9	170	-3.4
810	212	5068	4.1	487	4737	10.2	129	-6.6
811	69	2954	2.3	224	2709	8.2	224	-8.3
812	349	5040	6.9	1244	4131	30.1	356	-18.1
813	599	4048	14.8	814	4094	19.8	35	1.1
814	234	2323	10.0	235	1719	13.6	0	-26.1
1101	46	8061	.6	405	5266	7.8	795	-34.7
1202	813	4420	4.1	649	3432	18.9	254	-22.4
1203	566	5567	10.2	1777	5154	34.5	213	-7.5
1204	189	7388	2.5	613	6029	10.2	224	-18.4
1205	675	2309	29.2	1464	2186	66.9	116	-5.4
1206	413	3538	11.7	648	2604	24.9	56	-26.4
1207	104	2404	4.3	548	2130	25.7	426	-11.4
TOTAL	4837	73501	6.5	11371	61523	18.5	135	-16.3

* Spanish Language

** Spanish Origin

Source: Bureau of the Census

The northern Census tracts (102, 103, and 808) had relatively minor increases in their Hispanic populations. These tracts include the West Fens (tract 102), the Harvard Medical Center (tract 103) and the Mission Hill projects (tract 808). Tracts 103 and 808 also had substantial losses in their total populations. (See Maps 10, 11, 4, and 5.)

The three tracts covering Mission Hill between Longwood Avenue/Ward Street and Heath Street (tracts 809, 810, and 811) had large increases in their Hispanic populations while the total population loss was small.

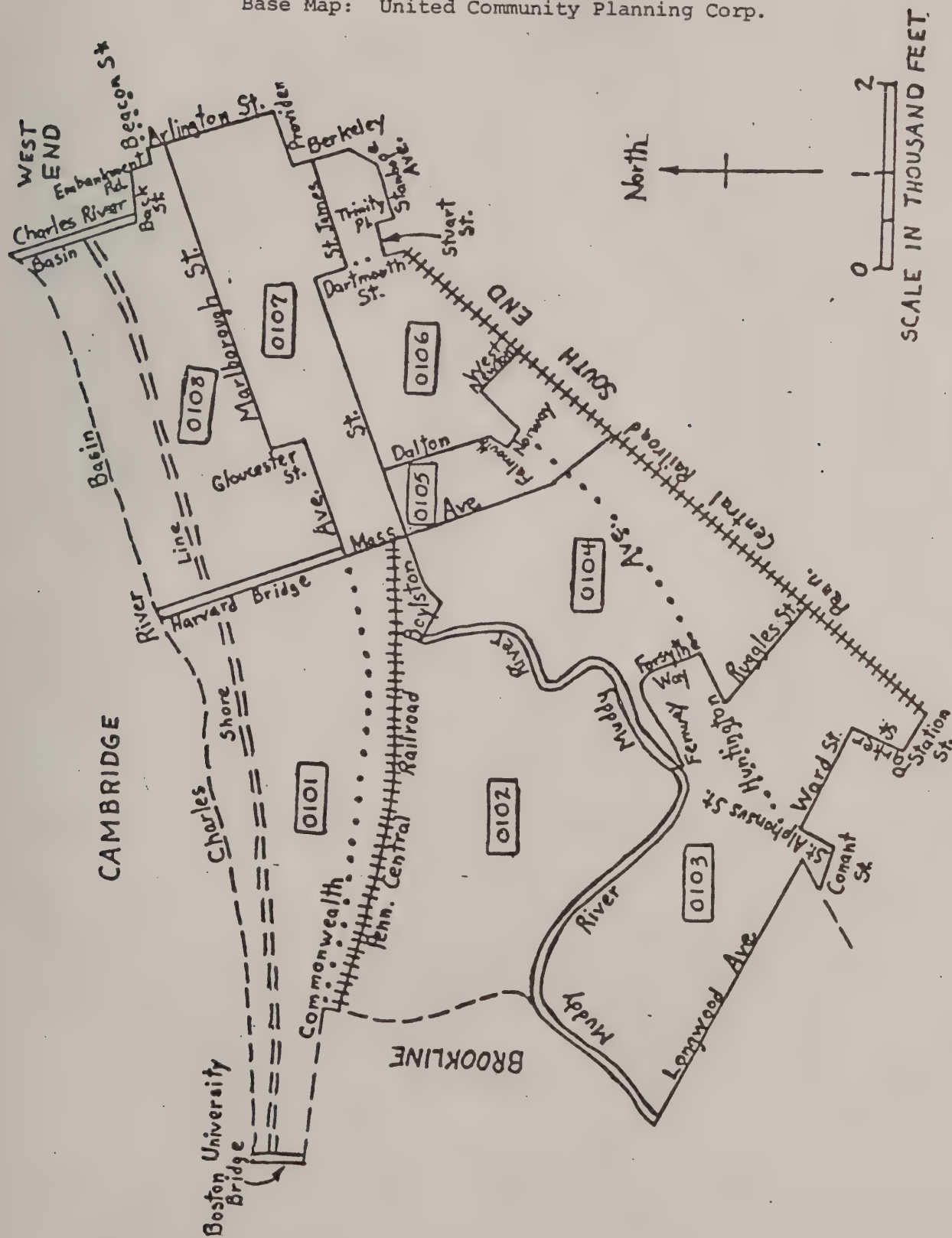
The two tracts in Roxbury (tracts 813 and 814) had either a minor or no increase in their Hispanic populations.

Most of the Jamaica Plain tracts (tracts 812, 1101, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207) had extremely large increases in their Hispanic populations. The lone exception was tract 1206, off Centre Street in the middle of Jamaica Plain, which had only a 56% population increase. With the exceptions of tracts 1203 and 1205 located adjacent to Roxbury, all these tracts had greater than 10% drops in their total populations. (See Maps 12 and 13.)

MAP 10
BACK BAY 1970 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

(all tracts less than 5%
Hispanic in 1970)

Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.



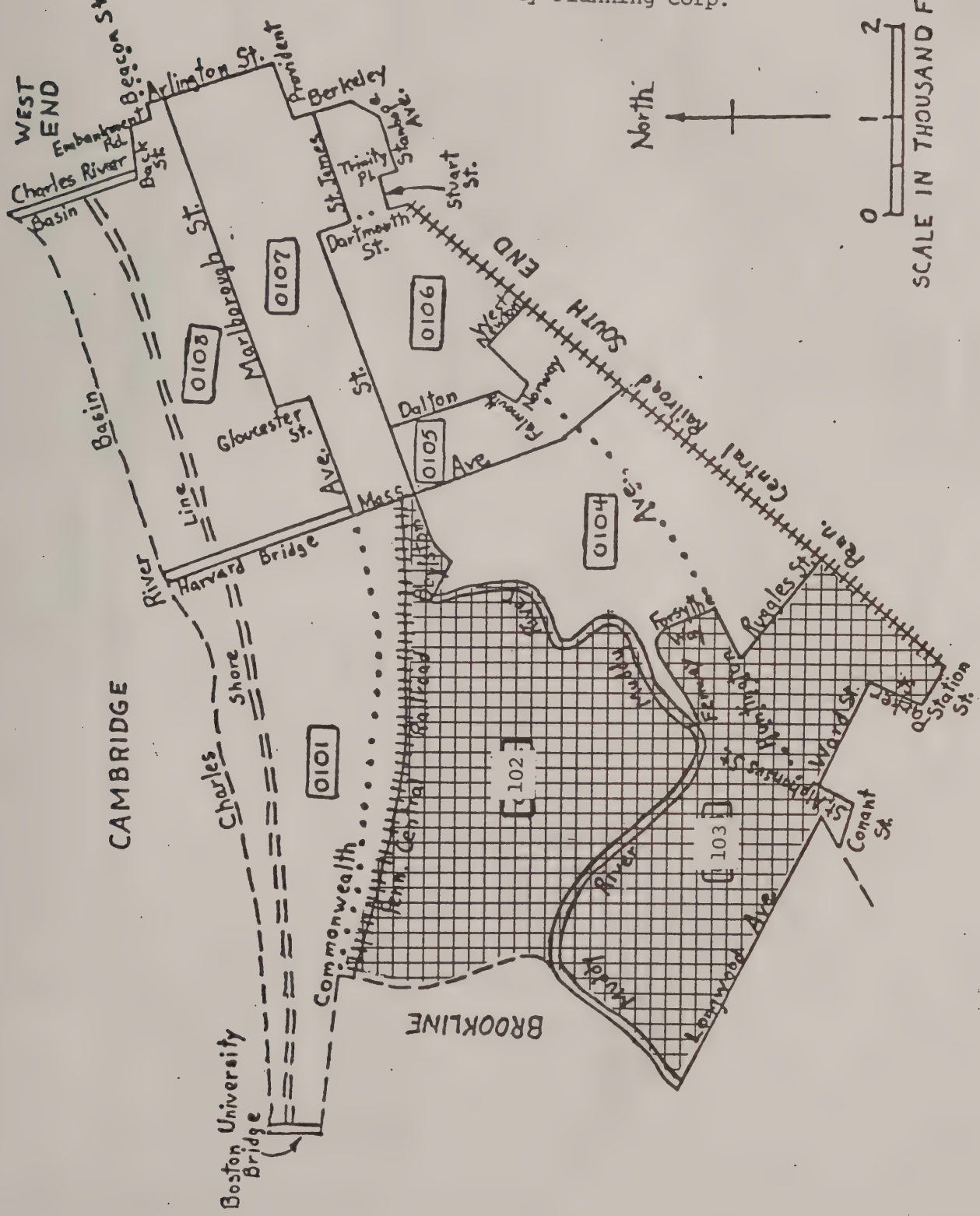
MAP 11
BACK BAY 1980 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

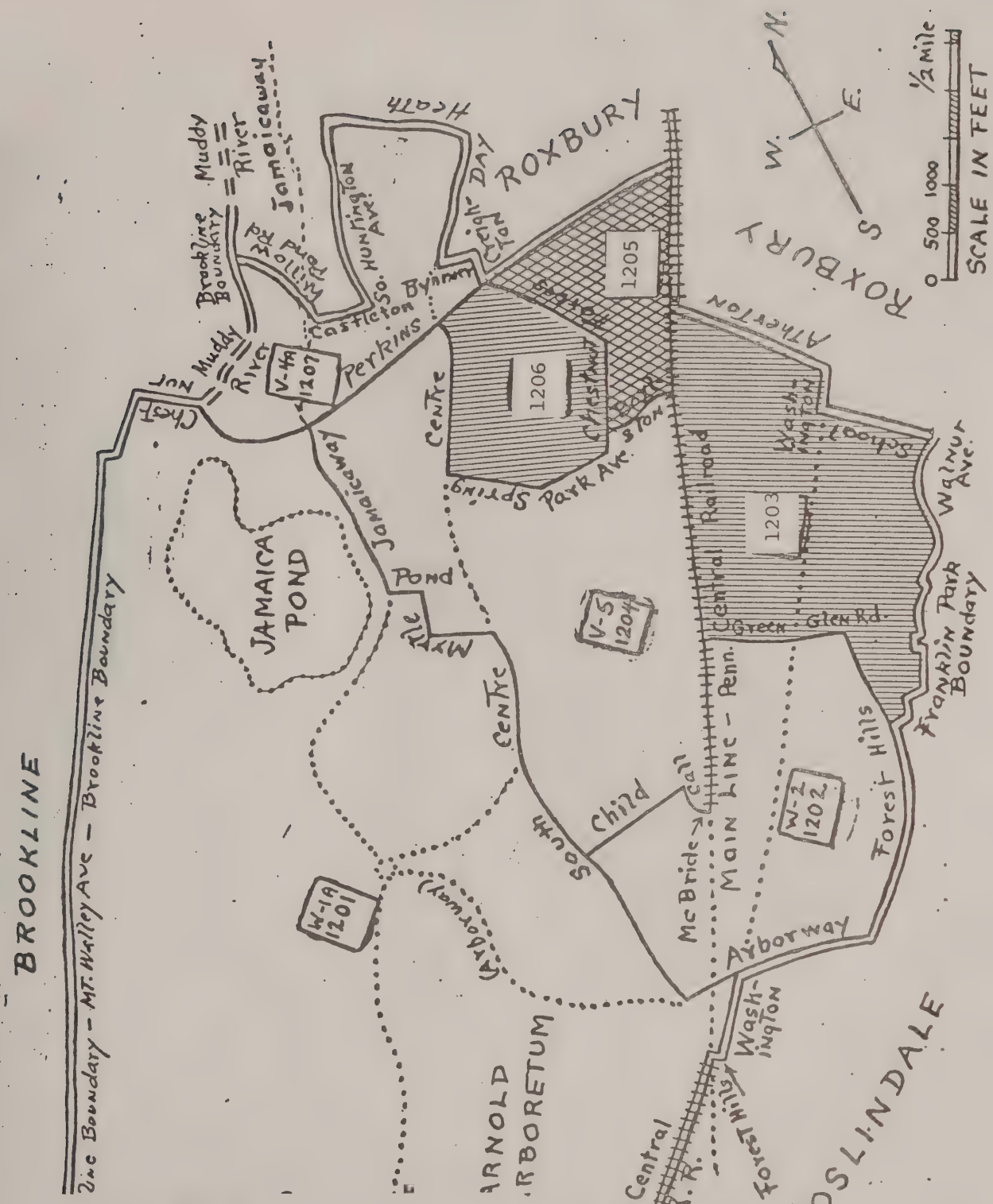
5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%

Source: Bureau of the Census
BAse Map: United Community Planning Corp.





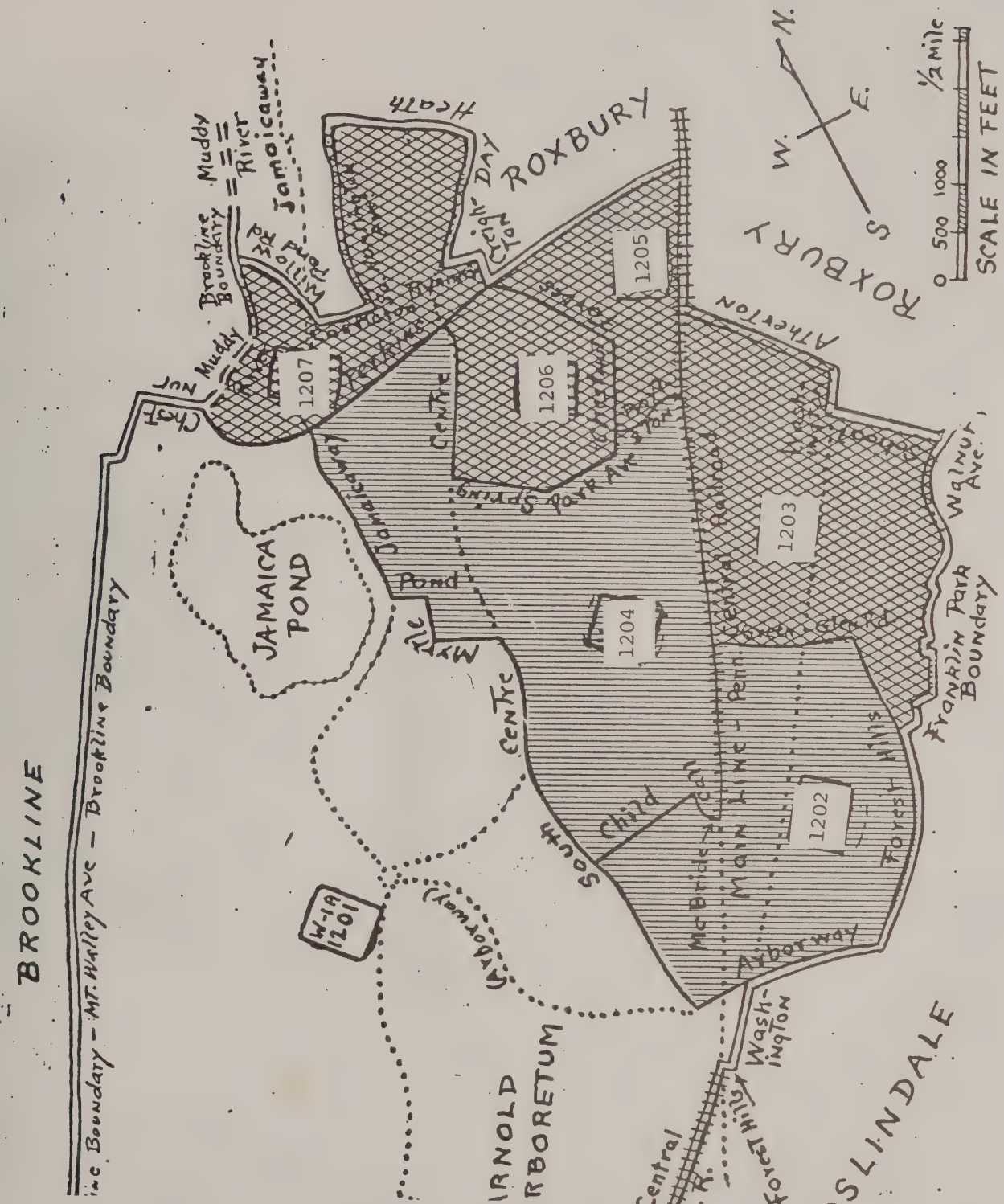
MAP 12
JAMAICA PLAIN 1970 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%

Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.



MAP 13
JAMAICA PLAIN 1980 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%

Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.

OTHER AREAS

Allston-Brighton

Hispanics have moved into the northeastern portions of Allston-Brighton over the past ten years. The Hispanic community grew 66.2% to 1,717 since 1970. Hispanics increased fastest in tract 0007 which contains the Fanuil Street Projects. (See Maps 14 and 15.)

TABLE VII

ALLSTON-BRIGHTON HISPANIC CENSUS TRACTS 1970-1980

TRACT	SL**	1970 TOTAL	%	SO***	1980 TOTAL	%	HISPANIC %Δ70-80	TOTAL %Δ70-80
*0006	240	9276	2.5	600	7911	7.58	150	-15
*0007	439	9488	4.6	521	10192	5.11	18.7	+ 7
0008	354	8426	4.2	596	9477	6.28	68.4	+12
TOTAL	1033	27190	3.8	1717	27580	6.2	66.2	1.4

* Change in Boundaries
** Spanish Language
***Spanish Origin

Source: Bureau of the Census

East Boston

Hispanics live in the southernmost portion of East Boston close to Maverick Square. There has been a shift of Hispanics out of Maverick Square itself into surrounding tracts. (See Maps 16 and 17.)

TABLE VIII

EAST BOSTON HISPANIC CENSUS TRACTS 1970-1980

TRACT	SL**	1970 TOTAL	%	SO***	1980 TOTAL	%	HISPANIC %Δ70-80	TOTAL %Δ70-80
* 503	7	1793	.3	116	1784	6.5	1500%	- 1
* 504	107	2096	5.1	67	1695	3.4	-38%	-10
* 505	22	1782	1.2	95	1473	6.4	331	-18
506	34	1498	2.2	76	1352	5.6	123	-10
TOTAL	170	7169	2.3	354	6304	5.6	108	-12.1

South Boston

In 1970 there was a significant Hispanic population living in tract 607, site of the D Street projects. In 1980 this population was gone. The total population fell be 47%. (See Maps 18 and 19.)

TABLE IX

SOUTH BOSTON HISPANIC CENSUS TRACTS 1970-1980

TRACT	SL**	1970 TOTAL	%	SO***	1980 TOTAL	%	HISPANIC %Δ70-80	TOTAL %Δ70-80
607	183	3528	5.1	0	1883	0	-100	-47

* Change in Boundaries
** Spanish Language
*** Spanish Origin

Source: Bureau of the Census

Columbia Point

Tract 909 covering the Columbia Point peninsula is geographicly isolated from the rest of Dorchester. All of its population lives in the Columbia Point projects. The Hispanic population declined by 50% but this wasn't as large as the total population decline. (See Maps 6 and 7.)

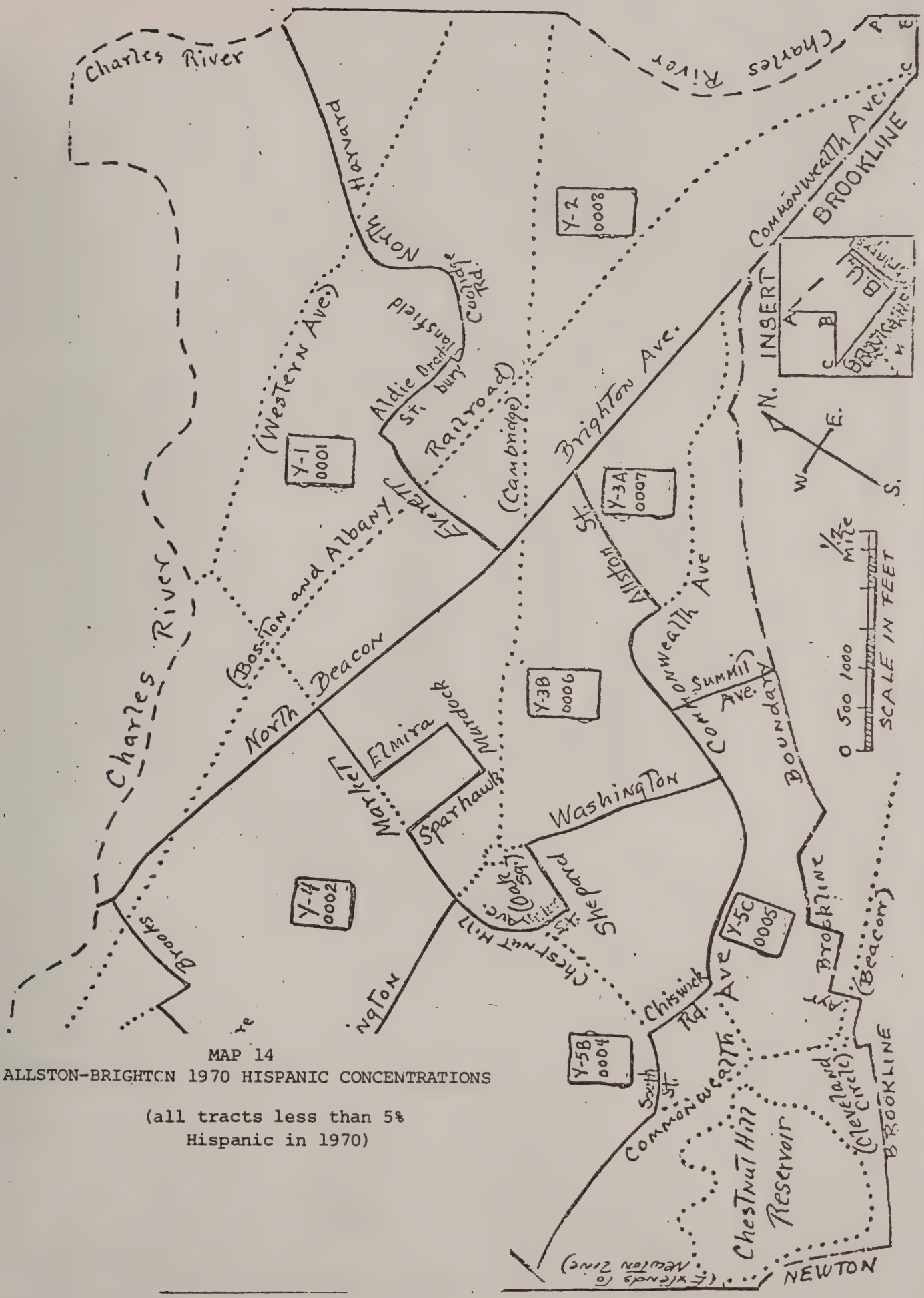
TABLE X

COLUMBIA POINT HISPANIC CENSUS TRACTS 1970-1980

TRACT	SL**	1970 TOTAL	%	SO***	1980 TOTAL	%	HISPANIC %△70-80	TOTAL %△70-80
909	468	4625	10.1	232	1426	16.2	- 51	-70

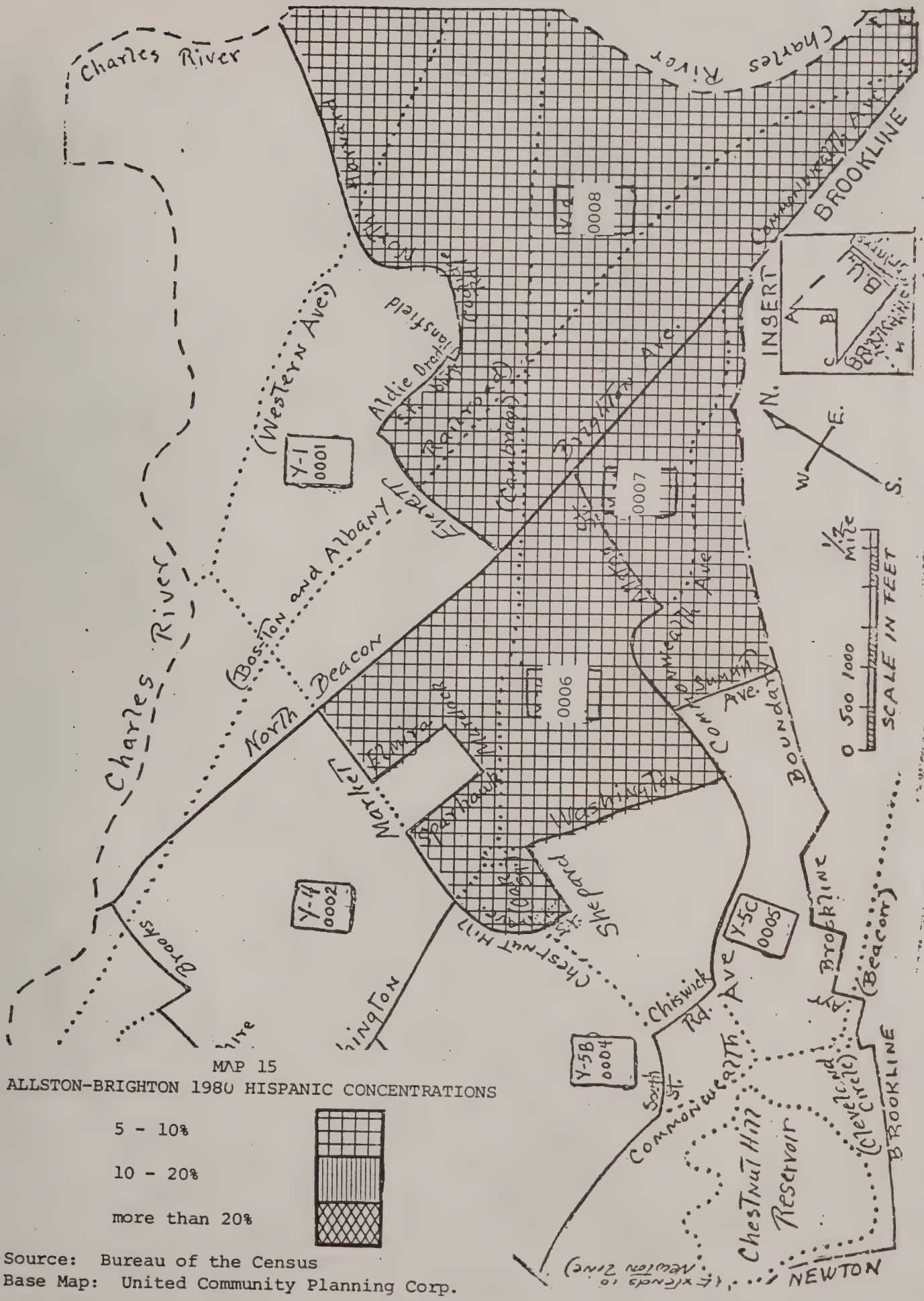
* Change in Boundaries
** Spanish Language
*** Spanish Origin

Source: Bureau of the Census



MAP 14
ALLSTON-BRIGHTON 1970 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

(all tracts less than 5% Hispanic in 1970)



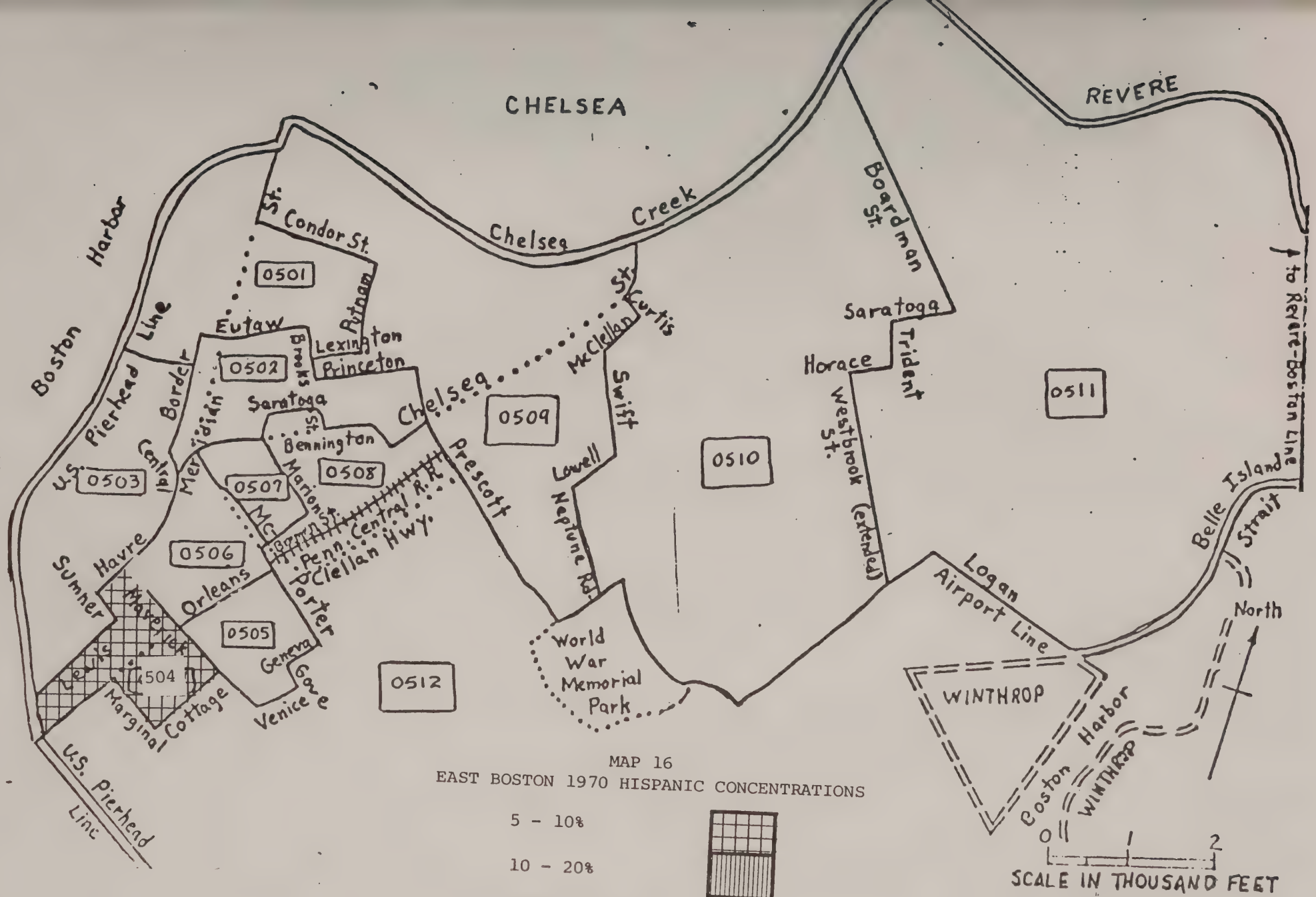
MAP 15
ALLSTON-BRIGHTON 1980 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%

Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.



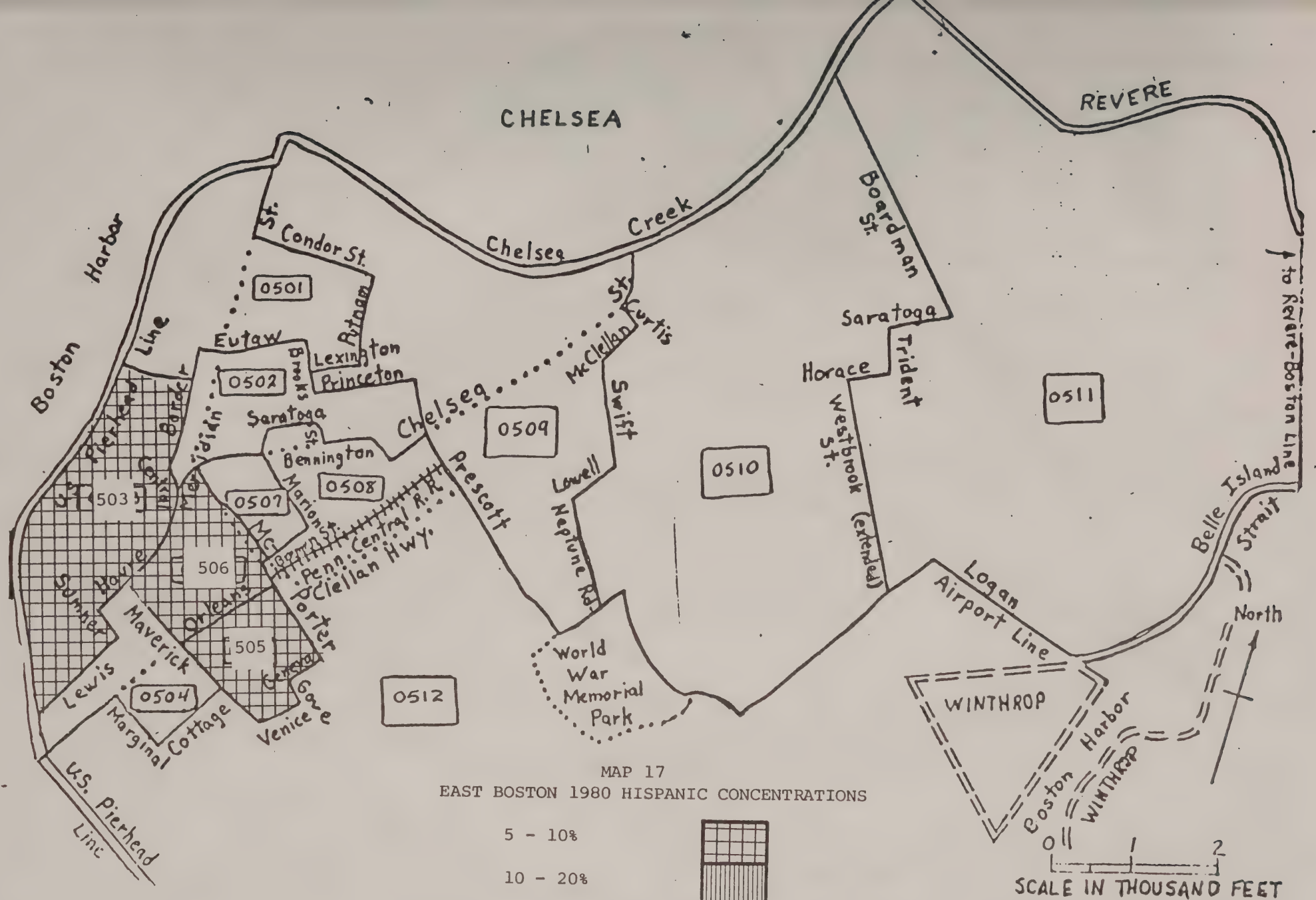
MAP 16
EAST BOSTON 1970 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%

Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.



MAP 17
EAST BOSTON 1980 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%

Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.

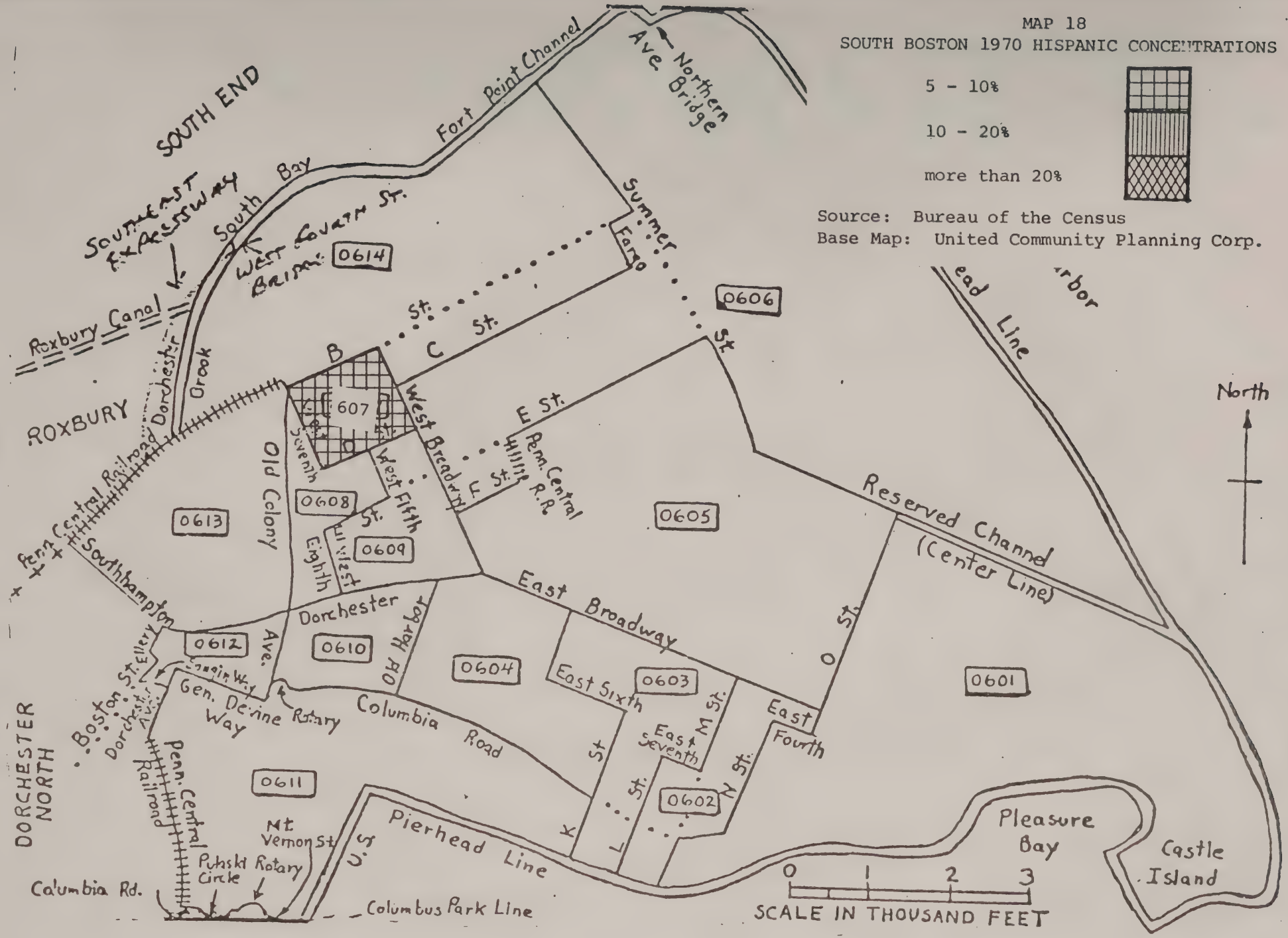
MAP 18
SOUTH BOSTON 1970 HISPANIC CONCENTRATIONS

5 - 10%

10 - 20%

more than 20%

Source: Bureau of the Census
Base Map: United Community Planning Corp.



MAP 19
SOUTH BOSTON 1980 HISPANIC CONCENTRATION

(all tracts less than 5% Hispanic in 1980)

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There have been definite patterns in the movement of Hispanics in Boston between 1970 and 1980. Hispanics have moved south and east from the core of the South End, particularly into Lower Roxbury. From their beginings in Dorchester, there has been a large movement of Hispanics east across the Penn Central tracks and west across Blue Hill Avenue near Franklin Park. There was a smaller movement south to Mattapan.

There was a large increase of Hispanics in Jamaica Plain with movement both north and south. There were small increases in the Hispanic populations of Allston - Brighton and East Boston.

There were also areas of Hispanic population decline. Most serious were changes in tracts containing large conventional public housing projects. Mission Hill, D Street, Maverick, Cathedral, Columbia Point, and Orchard Park tracts all had only minor increases or declines in their numbers of Hispanics. This situration shouldn't be allowed to continue.

Tracts in the South End closest to Back Bay also lost population. Research is needed to see if these losses were due to gentrification. The core area of Dorchester also showed declines. More information is needed on the causes of this decline and measures should be taken to stop it. It should not be allowed to cross the Penn Central Railroad and affect the new Hispanic neighborhoods out towards Dorchester Avenue.

Hispanics have become more concentrated in the city. The percentage of Hispanics living in tracts greater than 5% Hispanics has increased 29 percentage points. It is unclear whether or not this increasing concentration represents a healthy trend. It could be normal by product of a newly immigrating population. It may be that Hispanics are having problems settling in some areas. The causes of Hispanic concentration should be explored.

TABLE XI

BOSTON CENSUS TRACTS 1970-1980

	1970			1980		
	# TRACTS	HISPANIC POPULATION	% OF ALL BOSTON HISPANICS	# TRACTS	HISPANIC POPULATION	% OF ALL BOSTON HISPANICS
-10% Hispanic	11	1835	10.2	28	7222	20
0-20% Hispanic	12	5110	28.4	19	8486	23.5
0+% Hispanic	3	1548	8.6	14	11794	32.6
Total	26	8493	47.2	61	27502	76.2

Source: Bureau of the Census

As Hispanics move into new neighborhoods, local service providers should begin to redesign their programs to meet the needs of these new residents. Special care should be taken in Allston - Brighton and East Boston which are far from most Hispanic agencies.

A substantial portion of Boston now contains Hispanics. Boston is the home of a large rapidly growing minority population. If Hispanics increase as rapidly in the 1980's as they did in the 1970's, further movement of Hispanics in the City should be expected.

APPENDIX

HISPANIC UNDERCOUNT

The official 1980 Census count of Hispanics in Boston is 36,068. As anyone who has had experience with Boston's Hispanic community would know, this number is far too low. The Census claims this number is accurate, they say there has been a minimal undercount.

The October 1980 Boston School Department count of Hispanics attending Boston public schools was 9,193. As outlined in the 1978 HOPE report, The Puerto Rican Community in Boston, estimates of the number of Hispanic school age children not in school start at 40%. Using this conservative number, there were 15,321 Hispanic school age children in Boston. This does not include Hispanics in private schools. Including them would further increase the total.

The Center for Survey Research conducted a City-wide survey for the Boston Redevelopment Authority in 1980. By breaking down their Age Composition Table 27.8% of Hispanics in Boston are of school age (5-18 years old).

If there are 15,321 Hispanic school aged children and they make up 27.8% of all Hispanics, the total Hispanic population would be 55,111, 53% higher than what the Census counted.

The 55,111 represents the minimum number of Hispanics. A higher number of Hispanic school aged children are probably not in school than the number used in the calculations and children in non-public schools were not included. Any increase in the number of school aged children would mean a larger number for the total Hispanic population.

While 55,111 is clearly only an estimate, it is equally clear tnat there has been a serious undercount of Hispanics in Boston. The actual population could be over a third higher than what the Census counted. The Census Bureau

must be made to remedy this situation. A ten year wait for a recount is too long. Efforts must be made on a national level to convince the Census a recount of Hispanics is needed.